BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1860. NO. 10.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	1 00
Do. do. 2 do	1 25
Do. do. 3 do	1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,	4 00
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Do. do. 12 do....do.....do	12 00
Do. do. 6 do..renewed weekly,	14 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, *New Journal Building.*
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. W. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

Schools.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,	12 50
" in higher English,	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49 tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Parker & Munson, vs. Clanssen & Carbonell. } September Term, 1860.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal" for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy plaintiffs' debt and costs. Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Cl'k.
Oct. 18, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62.]—8-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1860.
Civil Peterson, Widow,
vs.
Sir William Peterson, Richard N. Peterson, Kilbee Barden and wife Matilda, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, Julia A. Peterson, Arabella Peterson, Rufus Peterson, and Julia Sikes, and Eliza Sikes, Heirs at Law of Jones Peterson, deceased.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Sir William Peterson, Richard N. Peterson, Kilbee Barden and wife Matilda, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, and John C. Peterson, defendants in the above entitled cause, are non-residents of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of Civil Peterson, for dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Jones Peterson, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment will be rendered *pro confesso* as to them.
Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of August, A. D., 1860, and in the eighty-fifth year of American Independence.
J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
Oct. 11, 1860. Pr. adv. $8 43.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of August, A. D., 1860.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. s.]
JOEL L MOORE, J. P. [L. s.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; runaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf. H. A. COLVIN.

Rewards.

$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the Subscribers on the 14th inst., their two negro men, HALL and NATHAN, hired from Harper Williams, Esq., of Duplin County. HALL is very black, and will weigh about 170 lbs., with a scar on his nose, quick spoken, and quite intelligent. NATHAN is chunkey built, 5 feet, 8 or 10 inches high, and will weigh about 140 or 150 lbs., a bright mulatto, smooth face, about 20 years of age, with a cut on the back of his arm just above the elbow; they are supposed to be in Duplin County, or lurking about White Hall on Neuse River in Wayne County.—We will give twenty dollars for the apprehension of said two negroes, Hall and Nathan, for their return to us at Whiteville, N. C., or their lodgement in any Jail so as we can get them, or ten dollars for either one.
G. PRIDGEN & SON.
Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 18th, 1860 37-2t—9-4t

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.
MISS K. A. HINTON,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, that she has opened a NEW AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, at Store No. 3, Front Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hedrick and Ryan.
P. S. All orders punctually attended to.
Oct. 11th, 1860 7-2m

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 26-1y*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchills, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—6-tf Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West, desires to sell the following property, situated in Elizabethtown, N. C., viz: One-half acre Lot, having thereon newly erected a good Dwelling House properly constructed for family convenience; good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, Stables, Garden, and Well of Water. The House is pleasantly situated among abundant shade trees, in a very desirable part of the town, and is newly and completely furnished. I will also sell my household and kitchen furniture, together with a large and carefully selected stock of goods now in store, at a most excellent business stand, and will do so upon accommodating terms and at a low price. To a gentleman of good business habits, who wishes to settle himself and family comfortably in North Carolina, I offer a bargain.
B. F. RINALDI,
Elizabethtown, N. C.
October 19th, 1860. 9-3m

NOTICE.
I WOULD SELL five or six hundred acres of Land off the upper part of my Plantation, on Cape Fear, adjoining the Manlehy Tract at White Hall. Running from the River to my back line, there is some low land cleared, and some very rich meadow land to clear, with back lands attached, a suitable distance from the River to build on for health.
I will sell the above property on reasonable terms, my object in selling is that I have more land than I want.
CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Oct. 18. 8-6t.

VALUABLE PLACE FOR SALE.
I OFFER MY TUCKAHO PLACE of 600 acres of LAND, 150 acres of the best Swamp Land, easily drained, in one body; 450 acres of Pine Land, good for making Turpentine, Tar and big Timber;—a stiff soil and porous clay subsoil, the only kind that will admit of a high state of improvement and retain it. There is on the place a good Grist Mill, large stream. There is a Dwelling and necessary outhouses; 30 acres cleared, ditched and fenced. This is one of the most valuable places in this vicinity—within eight miles of Black River tidewater. Also, two other tracts of 122 and 250 acres of Pine Land, well timbered with large Pines; $0 acres in Gum Swamp, Bladen county; 8 lots at that growing village, Point Caswell; one 325 bbl. Flat; one pair of large young Mules.
The above property will be sold low on long credit.
Address. CHS. W. MURPHY,
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
Oct. 11, 1860. 7-2m*

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality.
I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. All of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next.
K. H. FUTCH.
Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1860. 6-tf

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1,000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the county affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings: as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1,000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1,000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1,500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of December, 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.
JAS. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860 2-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Plantation he recently purchased known as the NEWFIELDS PLACE, lying on the Cape Fear River, 27 miles above Wilmington, containing 1,000 acres; three hundred rich river bottom, the balance upland, oak and hickory of very superior quality. The valley is as safe as any land on the river. The uplands, good clay foundation, underlaid with marl of the very best quality and in great abundance, it is considered (and doubtless is) the very best Cotton Plantation on the river. It is in the possession of a Tenent who will show it to any one in my absence. S. LLOYD.
Aug. 30. 1-tIN

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.
Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.
Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.
The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.
For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tINov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞ Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess on of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition. The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Turpentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is unnecessary. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
T. C. PORTER.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

For Sale and to Let.

300 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
WE WILL SELL, at public auction, on the 10th of November, (at the former residence of Stewart DeVane, on Black River, New Hanover county,)

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large.

ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD. of Wake.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

WM. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

☞The Election for President and Vice President comes off on Tuesday, the SIXTH day of November, 1860.

The Presidential Election.

Before another issue of our weekly paper, the election will have come and gone. The result will have been determined, although it may not be definitely known by this day week.

During the canvass we have endeavoured to do our duty faithfully and efficiently, according to the best of our ability. It is not necessary for us now to add any last words or final appeals. There is now but one word that has a practical value—that word is WORK—*keep* working until the sun goes down on Tuesday night. Bring out the Democratic vote, and at least one comfort will remain, let what will happen—the comfort which arises from a consciousness of duty discharged. If every Democrat discharges his duty, North Carolina will go by a triumphant majority for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Keep the Ball Rolling.

Recollect how short a time will intervene between to-day and the day of election. Now is the time to work—to arouse the enthusiasm of Democratic voters—to warm the apathetic, to confirm the wavering—in short, to bring out our strength. Newspaper arguments can now avail little. It is now man to man, each man with his neighbor. It is now mainly the spoken word and the stirring appeal. It is not now that Democrats should abandon their flag or stay supinely at home, when the banner of the constitution is flung to the breeze and borne aloft by men like John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane.

Why cannot some earnest Democrats in each precinct organize themselves into a working committee—a committee to labor from now until the going down of the sun on Tuesday, November the 6th?

We would beg to remind Democrats of the large calculations which the Opposition make upon their apathy—upon a falling off in their votes. Will this be so?—The opponents of Democracy are leaving no stone unturned—they are straining every nerve and every muscle to defeat us.

It is not the mission of Democratic speakers to prepare the Southern mind for the election of Abe Lincoln—it is their prouder duty to endeavor to place the whole South in a position to act unitedly for his defeat, and that by the electoral colleges. It is their duty, and the duty and the mission of the Democratic party of North Carolina, to place the State in line with her Southern sisters, when this great effort is to be made.

Let us not now fight over the question of what is to be done in the event of Abe Lincoln's election. Let us now fight to defeat that election—to cast the vote of the State for those most likely to accomplish that end.

Should, unfortunately, all efforts towards the accomplishment of that end fail, which may Providence forbid, then let us all take earnest council together as to the course best to be pursued; but let us not prematurely divide ourselves on a speculation or on a contingency; still less let us play into the hands of the Black Republicans, by volunteering a submission to their behests in advance. Acting as one man, boldly, yet without threat or menace, let us labor to avert evil. If we cannot avert it, let us then be prepared to meet it as one man. We all love the Union. There are too many ties binding us all to it—too many glorious traditions connected with it, for any of us to lightly contemplate its rupture. But, for all that, we must never forget, or let others forget, that it is only as a Union of equality and of equal rights that it is precious. That after all, this equality and these rights, which constitute the soul and spirit of the Union, and without which it would be but inequality and a negation of rights, are dearer to freemen than the mere name of Union without the spirit of the Constitution.

The disunionists, *per se*—disunionists for disunion sake, are few and powerless. We trust that if the issue does come, as come it may, there will be still fewer submissionists for submission sake. Still fewer who would regard Union with the North, or with anybody, not too dearly bought at the price of inferiority and of oppression.

The Meeting on Friday.

We did not hear the speaking down at the meeting ground, after dinner. We understand that Mr. Davis made some reference in his speech to his views expressed some time previously at the Town Hall, complaining that he had been unjustly found fault with on account of such views. If we are rightly informed, he took the ground on Friday, that with North Carolina he would be found in any contest, standing by his State, right or wrong, but would not be dragged into disunion by the course of other States.

Mr. Fuller's remarks, it would appear, were mainly anecdotal; and, so we are told, he "pitched in" good-humoredly. Of the speaking at night we heard little. Mr. Meares alluded pretty sharply to Gov. Winslow, but we did not catch any remark that could bear on the canvass. He, like Mr. Fuller, was strong on the stories, and, no doubt amused his audience.

The dinner provided was unquestionably plentiful and well-prepared. For that we need no other guarantee than the fact that Mr. John Bishop of the Pilot House got it up.

So far as the arrangements were concerned, then, it was no doubt a pleasant time for our opposition friends, and thus passed off satisfactorily, but in the important element of numbers, it was very defective. As a Mass Meeting it was a failure. A *Mass* Meeting of four to five hundred persons is rather a contradiction in terms. In one respect, however, all may look back to the occasion with pleasure, or at least without regret:—We did not hear an angry word between Democrats and oppositionists during the whole day. This was as it should be. Let us at the South fight our civil battles in peace.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT WINSTON.—The Winston *Sentinel* gives a glowing account of the Democratic Mass Meeting held there on Tuesday, the 23d October.

The crowd, which was large and enthusiastic, was addressed by Hons. Thos. Clingman, A. W. Venable, John Kerr, Bedford Brown, Thos. Bragg, and J. M. Clement, Esq.

The day was fine, and everything passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily.

"Awful Trying."

We once read about an Irishman, (of course it was an Irishman,) who, being engaged in hauling dirt to fill up a hole, was told to tilt his cart over, and thus dump the dirt out expeditiously. He did so, dumping the cart and horse, harness and all into the hole. Luckily, no great harm was done, and the quadruped, with his vehicle, got out tolerably safe. "Arrah," said he, "but that's a mighty fast way of doing it," "but," looking at the horse, "its awful thrying on the poor baste."

You can now leave Wilmington at 2½ o'clock in the morning, spend five hours in Raleigh, returning spend six hours in Goldsboro', and get back to Wilmington by five next morning. We did that thing ourself, and are prepared to say that it's a mighty fast way of doing things, but at the same time, it is "awful thrying on the poor baste." If anybody doubts us, they have only to make the experiment. Perhaps they will be like we are—not a bit brighter on account of it.

Goldsboro' is all alive with the Baptist State Convention, which commences its sessions there to-day.—The usually dull and nearly empty train from Raleigh to Goldsboro', was filled yesterday evening with persons going to Goldsboro', of whom a goodly portion were ladies.

Mr. Johnson, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Douglas ticket, was in Raleigh on Monday, and would have spoken on Monday night in the Commons Hall, but was prevented by the inclemency of the weather. He started home on the Tuesday morning train.

All things look quiet in and about the Capital. At the depot we met Hon. L. O'B. Branch, starting to a mass meeting to be held yesterday (Tuesday) at Durham's. It was raining. We were pleased to find Mr. Holden, of the *Standard*, looking like himself again, after a long spell of typhoid fever, which reduced him very much during the summer.

From all we could hear, things are going all right in this State. The only thing against which the Democrats will have to contend, will be apathy. All that is necessary for a full Democratic victory, will be a full vote throughout the State.

At Goldsboro', we met Wesley Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, and R. P. Dick, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, on their way home from Wilmington. Both gentlemen appeared to be in good health. We saw also, Hon. Thos. Ruffin, looking as usual.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

☞The New York *Herald* of Friday last, boldly and unconditionally asserted that Lincoln would certainly carry New York, and therefore be as certainly elected. The *World*, the *Tribune*, the *Times*, the *Sun*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, and indeed all the Republican papers talk of Lincoln's election as a foregone conclusion.

To this apparent concession of the certain election of Lincoln may be attributed much of the panic in the stock market, resulting in an average decline of some four per cent. in a day or two.

It would now appear that the hopes of the conservatives are rather recovering again from their depression. The news from the interior is said to be more favourable than had been anticipated, and the chances for a very large majority in the city and adjoining towns become greater every day. If New York and Brooklyn go against Lincoln by sixty thousand, they may defeat him.

Now, we hardly know what to make of these rumors and speculations. There is something in them. Evidently there is a healthful reaction, but whether that may have power enough to accomplish the object in view, remains to be seen. It is doubtful. Money and effort can almost work miracles, and to save New York from Lincoln at this time would be little short of a miracle. Upon the whole, it appears to us that there *is* a *hope*—something more than a *possibility* of carrying the State for the Fusion ticket, but this possibility hardly amounts to any strong probability.

California.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the golden State of the Pacific, written by Thos. Laspeyre, Esq., formerly of Wilmington, to a relative here.

Mr. L. appears to have entered warmly into the political contest now going on throughout the country.—"As a matter of course," he says he is "on the side of the true National Democracy who follow the noble standard of Breckinridge and Lane."

In California there are four parties in the field:—Breckinridge and Lane, Douglas and Johnson, Bell and Everett and Lincoln and Hamlin. Of the three last Lincoln and Hamlin are the strongest, and are the most formidable foes the Democrats will have to contend with. Mr. Laspeyre says: "I think we will carry California for Breckinridge and Lane by ten thousand majority.—California, although a non-slaveholding State, is loyal to the Constitution and the Democracy."

We are pleased to learn that our former fellow-citizen has again been nominated for the Legislature by the Democracy of his county, (that in which Stockton is situated,) and there is little or no doubt of his election, in which event he will be a prominent candidate for the Speakership.

The Democracy of California are fighting for the rights of the South purely on principle; it is a matter in which they have no direct interest. If the South will not stand up now and vote for the only candidates advocating constitutional equality, she cannot expect others at the North to keep on fighting battles which she herself abandons.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION.—We understand that a meeting of the Board of Commissioners on the above work, appointed in pursuance of the act of the last Legislature, was held at Fayetteville on Tuesday, His Excellency, the Governor, Chairman *ex officio*, being present, together with Messrs. Nixon and Cassidey, of Wilmington, and Mr. London, of Pittsboro'.—The Commission started next morning, (Wednesday, the 24th Oct.,) on board the steamer *John H. Haughton*, and arrived next evening at the Coal Fields, examining the Locks on their way up.

The works are all in working order, and no detention was experienced from any defect therein. We understand that other gentlemen interested in the development of the mineral region also went up on the trip from Fayetteville. A movement is on foot by which the works can and will be made practicably available at no distant day—indeed in a few weeks.

We trust that this movement will be made promptly—anything that is to be done ought to be done quickly.

Democratic Meeting at Lillington, Long Creek.

We learn that the meeting held on Saturday, at Lillington, in this county, was successful in every sense of the word, the numbers being full, the speaking good, the crowd comfortably accommodated, and the Democratic enthusiasm fully aroused.

We learn that Hon. Warren Winslow and Eli W. Hall, Esq., spoke before dinner, and Wm. A. Allen, Esq., and Hon. Wm. S. Ashe after. The names of the speakers and the place where the meeting was give sufficient guarantee that sound Democratic truths were enunciated to a sound Democratic audience.

☞During a recent "Wide-Awake" demonstration in New York some difficulty occurred between them and the supporters of the Union-Fusion ticket in the vicinity of the head quarters of the latter. Several arrests were made by the police, and the *World*, a Republican paper, remarks upon the fact that not a single "Wide-Awake" was arrested, although that organization was at least as prominent in the disturbance as any of its opponents. All the arrests made were of Breckinride, Douglas or Bell men, not one Lincoln man. This gives us some idea of how the voting will be managed under "Wide-Awake" terrorism, and with the connivance of a Black Republican police.

Census of Bladen County.

We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Cain, census taker, for a report of the census of Bladen county, as follows:

Value of Real Estate	$2,452,170
" Personal do	4,677,667
Total	$7,129,837

POPULATION.

White Males	3,180	
" Females	3,059	6,239
Free Colored Males	213	
" " Females	216	429
Total Free Population		6,668
Slaves—Males	2,776	
" Females	2,557	5,327
Total Population		11,995

The number of persons that died during the year were as follows:

White Males	45
" Females	45
Black Males	39
" Females	34
Mulattoes—Males	5
" Females	9
Total No. of Deaths	177

Slave owners 410; owners of houses 1,168; number of blind slaves 9; insane 1; idiotic 3.

Of the white population, 38 were of foreign birth; 5 blind; 5 insane; 12 idiotic; 24 paupers; 1 convict.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—Jo. Dickson Pearsall, Esq., deputy U. S. Marshall, engaged in taking the census in the Southern Division of that County, being that portion South of the Plank Road to Clinton and the Stage road thence to Fayetteville, has politely favored us with the following returns of that division:

Whole population 6,575, of which 3,327 are white, and 3,248 are black.

There are 387 farms. The deaths within the last 12 months were 88, being about one in seventy-five.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—Mr. Isham Royall, census taker for the Northern district of Sampson County, informs us that he has completed the returns for his division, and the result is as follows:

Free persons, including free negroes,	6,096
Slaves,	3,908
Total	10,004
No. of Farms	679
Free Schools	37
Pupils	1,420
Churches	22
Value of Church Property	$1,277
No. of Seats in Churches	6,950

The oldest man in the Northern division is Mr. Joel Hair, whose age is 105 years. He is nearly deaf and nearly blind, but is able to walk about his house. Mr. Royal records the death of a negro woman named Susan, at the house of Mr. William Maxwell, whose age is supposed to have been 108 years.

NEW HANOVER.—We understand that the aggregate population of New Hanover will sum up about twenty-one thousand four hundred.

☞Mr. J. W. Murray of South Washington district, New Hanover county, brought into our office this morning some of the most magnificent ears of Corn that we have ever seen. We don't think Roanoke bottom, or Mississippi lands, or Western prairies, could beat this Corn. It is from seed that has taken the premium at the Duplin and other County Fairs for some years, as we learn.

The number of grains on an ear is less remarkable than the size, which is enormous. We suppose the ears will average some twelve or thirteen hundred large grains.

☞The display at the Eastern Central Fair at Goldsboro' yesterday, would appear from the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* to have been very fine. We take it that the notice in this morning's *Notes* must have been written by the junior, who is evidently shot clear through—a gone case. Just think of him revelling in descriptions of "Ladies whose eyes darted alternate tints of light and shadow; whose lips were the emblems of purest love; whose cheeks were tinged with blushes more modest than that of the rainbow; and whose clustering hair outrivalled the raven's darkest plume."

He's in a dangerous way. The broken-bone fever is less serious. Just think of his coming down in the same article to talk about oxen trotting in double harness!

Daily Journal, 25th ult.

The Doings.

The first thing we heard this morning was the firing of certain guns, which we supposed to be preliminary to the Bell and Everett Mass Meeting and Barbecue to be held here to-day. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the crowd, not yet a large one, commenced gathering in the neighborhood of a stand erected in front of the Bell and Everett Committee Room, on Front st., above Market.—Mr. O. G. Parsley, President of the Bell and Everett Club, made some announcements, inaudible where we stood. The Band played; Mr. R. H. Cowan made a welcoming speech to the delegations from other counties—to wit: From Cumberland and Columbus. Three cheers were given, and the procession formed under Col. Howard, as Marshall. The crowd was rather small, being not quite two hundred in the procession, but no doubt there will be a much larger turn-out at the meeting, and in the torch-light procession to-night. The town is full of Democrats, down here by the Charlotte Road meeting, the Superior Court, and the big Circus.

Gov. Graham speaks down at the barbecue ground at 11½ o'clock, and we must go to hear him. Everybody is in good humor.—*Daily Journal, 26th ult.*

Superior Court.

At eleven o'clock this morning we found the Court engaged in trying to get a jury for the trial of the Mulatto Sailor, Bill Tubbs, charged with being engaged in assisting to secrete a colored boy belonging to Mr. Robbins, of this place, with a view of carrying said boy off to New York, and thus enabling him to run away from his master. One way or another this matter has been a good deal discussed in Wilmington, having been for some considerable time before the public and consequently there is a good deal of difficulty in finding persons who have not formed or expressed an opinion.

Daily Journal, 25th ult.

☞The jury in the case of Bill Tubbs, the mulatto sailor tried this week for being concerned in an attempt to decoy off and secrete Mr. Robbins' negro boy, on Friday returned a verdict of "not guilty."

☞Peter, a slave tried here last week before Judge French, on a charge of rape committed on a little white girl, was found guilty on Saturday. The penalty is death. The judge has not yet passed sentence.

FEVER.—BROKEN-BONE.—This most distressing disease seems to be quite prevalent in forms more or less serious, but in all painful and annoying. Our Associate feels bad, and is determined to starve the fever out, if it takes a week's abstinence from food to do it. We think it will—it will finish the fever and him too. There is really a good deal of this sort of thing about. Of course, our Associate is not too dangerous to joke over his own feelings.

☞The U. S. Court for the District of Cape Fear commenced its session in this town on yesterday, His Honor Judge Biggs, presiding. Several cases of salvage are to be tried. We learn that the Court is now engaged in the trial of the salvage case of Jacob Price for Tug Company vs. Schr. John.—*Daily Jour., 30th ult.*

☞The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per ct. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Road will be held in this place on the 8th of November next.

☞The North Carolina Baptist State Convention will be held in Goldsboro' on Wednesday next.

☞The Fair of the Duplin County Agricultural Society will be held at the Fair Grounds near Kenansville, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of November, 1860.

We have every reason to believe that this will be the best showing that has yet been made. The Committee having the matter in charge, are sparing no pains to have everything right.

The address is to be delivered by our townsman, R. H. Cowan, Esq. It will of course be a good one.

We return our acknowledgments for a special invitation to attend the Fair. We will if we can—*sure*.

"Long may it Wave."

On Monday afternoon sundry good and true Democrats got to work and raised a fine pole in front of the Journal Office, with a handsome rooster at the top thereof; and presently they run up a full grown Breckinridge and Lane flag, which floats most majestically at about seventy-five feet from the ground. The pole and the flag are quite conspicuous objects.

☞Cumberland County Agricultural Fair will be held at Fayetteville, on the 14th, 15th and 16th of November, inst. We are indebted to John P. McLean, Esq., Secretary, for an invitation to be present on the occasion. It would afford us pleasure to be on hand, but fear it will be out of our power to leave our post at that time.

☞We are indebted to Mr. Lowrie, Treasurer of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, for a complimentary ticket to the Mecklenburg County Fair, to be held at Charlotte on the 31st and days following.

NEW PAPER.—T. L. Cooley, Esq., will commence the publication of a new paper in Hillsboro', N. C., on the 31st inst. It is to be called the *Hillsboro' Plain Dealer*, and will advocate the Democratic cause. We wish it success.

☞The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Wilmington will take place on the 7th November.

The stockholders in the Commercial Bank will hold their annual meeting on the 6th November.

☞The population of the State of Ohio is 2,343,982, which is an increase of 363,714 since 1850. This is less than the average rate of increase throughout the country. Less than that in New York or Pennsylvania.

☞The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

Later From California.

Election of U. S. Senators from Oregon—Union of the Douglas Men with the Republicans—Shocking Massacre of Emigrants, &c.

ST. JOSEPHS, October 22.—California dates of the 10th instant, and Oregon of the 7th instant, have been received by the pony express.

On the 8th inst., news reached San Francisco by telegraph that the Oregon Senatorial election took place at Salem on the 2d inst., in due legal form. J. Nesmith, a Douglas democrat, was elected for the long term, and E. D. Baker, republican, for the short term, five years, by a union of the republicans and Douglasites, against the democrats. Baker is a non-intervention republican, with views similar to Eli Thayer. Mr. B. received 26 and Mr. Nesmith 27 votes. The news from Oregon electrified the California republicans, many of whom think the State may go for Lincoln if Baker can be induced to take the stump here. The Breckinridge democrats are endeavoring to dismay the Douglas cause by alleging that there is a coalition between them and the republicans throughout the Pacific States, and that both parties will unite next winter to elect a fusion Senator from California. The campaign is progressing here vigorously.

On the 8th inst., the telegraphic communication between Loss Angelos and San Francisco was inaugurated, and was the occasion of a general jollification at Los Angelos. The line is to be continued further east on the Butterfield route as fast as the company are able. The Placerville and Salt Lake line is also progressing eastward from Carson Valley, another stretch of thirty miles beyond Miller's station being about ready for use. Both lines anticipate a connection with the great continental lines recently authorized by Congress.

The Italians of San Francisco held a grand celebration on the 9th, in honor of Garibaldi's entrance into Naples.

At San Francisco the markets were inactive, and prices generally weak.

The Broderick will case, after a long contest to prove it a forgery, has finally been admitted to probate.

The Oregon overland mail had arrived at Yreka, bringing dates from Vancouver, a town on the Columbia river, to the 3d instant. H. Scheiber had just arrived at that place with news of the massacre by the Snake Indians of an entire emigrant train, consisting of forty-six persons nineteen of whom were men, and the balance women and children. The party was first attacked about fifty miles west of the Saloon Falls, on the 9th of September. This attack lasted about one hour. The Indians then withdrew and allowed the train to proceed five miles, when they again attached the train. This fight lasted two days and one night.

On the afternoon of the 10th the Indians had possession of the whole train, with the exception of six men, who, being mounted, escaped. After traveling through the woods for nine days, the six survivors were again attacked and five of the party killed. Mr. Scheiber alone escaped by hiding in the bushes. After traveling seven days without food, he was found in an exhausted condition by some persons who took him to the dalles. Of the nineteen males of the party, six were discharged soldiers from Fort Hall. Mr. Scheiber is the only survivor. He says that the six men who fled on horseback did not leave until the Indians had complete possession of the train, and from the screams of the women and children he was led to believe that the whole party were butchered.

FLORA TEMPLE AND PATCHEN.—*Rochester*, Oct. 23.—The trot between Flora Temple and Patchen took place this afternoon. Two thousand people were present. Late rains had made the track heavy, and there was a slight fall of rain just as the horses started. Patchen won the first heat; Flora the second, third and fourth.

Accident at the Pennsylvania Coal Mines—Eight Miners Killed.

SCRANTON, PA., Oct. 25.—A car containing twelve miners, engaged in the Pennsylvania Coal Company's works, at Fort Griffith, whilst descending a slope of fifteen hundred feet, to-day, was suddenly precipitated to the bottom by the breaking of the rope. Eight of the twelve men were killed, and two were so severely injured that they are not expected to live.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—*St. Joseph, Oct.* 24.—The amount of dust brought from Denver City by the Pike's Peak express during the past week was $14,422 80.—The route between here and Pike's Peak is thronged with emigrants, and trains are going in both directions.

Narrow Escape of Col. Preston.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—A letter from Colonel Preston, United States Minister to Spain, gives an account of the narrow escape of himself and family from drowning on the vessel on which they had embarked at Marseilles, en route to Madrid. Col. Preston was saved by the desperate exertions of the Maltese and Catalian boatmen.

"HEROINE" is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our language; the two first letters of it are male, the three first female, the four first a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman.

CENSUS OF ORANGE COUNTY.—The Hillsborough *Recorder* gives the census of Orange, as follows:

Whites,	11,895
Slaves,	5,498
Free colored,	363
	17,255

TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH.

White males,	267	
White females,	330	
		597
Free colored,		86
Slaves,		259
Total in the town,		942

There are in the town 118 dwelling houses; 165 persons under twenty-one years of age who attended school during the year ending the 1st of June, 1860; and 8 persons have died during the same period.

The population in 1850 was 17,055, so that Orange appears to have gained but 201 in the last ten years.—The white population has increased 63, the slave population increased 254, and the free colored decreased 116.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: From the signs of the times, I predict that Abraham Lincoln will be elected President of the United States on the 6th November, or rather President of the Northern States; a sectional President; elected by a sectional vote—by a combination of Northern Manufacturers, Abolitionists, Clergymen, and politicians. And, if he is elected, does not the honor, the interest, and the safety of the South require that she should withdraw from the federal compact, and form a Southern Confederacy forthwith? Cannot she do this with less opposition under the Southern Rights, State Rights, Democratic Administration of James Buchanan, than she could under the Higher Law, High Tariff, Abolition, Church and State Administration of Abraham Lincoln? I ask the question: If Abraham Lincoln is elected President, if the time will not have arrived for the South to secede, before a majority of both Houses of Congress, and the Supreme Court are under the influence of this coalition? Who, of the South—no matter whether he be Democrat or Whig—is so submissive, and has so little respect for his own honor, his own interest, and his own safety, as to desire to be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for the North. Now, I am aware that the South has a few friends at the North, such men as James Buchanan, Franklin Pierce, and Co. But will their exertions in our behalf benefit us? Not at all. The North had just as well be a unit against us, as for our friends there to be in a minority in every State North of Mason & Dixon's line. Now, some contend that we can manage the Abolitionists better in the Union than out of it. But I consider this one grand mistake.—Why don't we manage them? They refuse to execute the fugitive slave law, which, as soon as they get the control of the government will be finally repealed. No. There is but one way to manage them; and that is out of the government. Yes, let the Southern States withdraw, and unite, and establish a Southern Confederacy, and then establish a line of military posts from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on our Northern borders, and keep up a standing army—an Abolition and fugitive slave patrol, or whatever else you may call it—and make it their duty to hand over to their owners all fugitive slaves going that way, and to hand over to the hangman all Abolitionists coming this way; and let the slaveowners be taxed to maintain the institution; which tax would not amount annually to as much as the value of the negroes now annually stolen from the South. Yes, let not our civil courts be troubled with such offenders as John Brown and Daniel Worth, but let them be court-martialed, and, if found guilty, hung as high as Haman. Benjamin F. Hallett said some years ago, that the North were trying to rule the country with rum and negroes, with their Maine liquor laws, and their abolition societies. Yes, there is the manufacturers, who "care not a damn for the negroes," appealing to the humanity, and arousing the sympathy of the ignorant masses at the North in behalf the negroes, for what? Why, to secure their votes, to enable them to get the control of the government and tax us for their benefit. It was shown some 10 years ago, by "a Virginian," that 7-9ths of the revenue that had been raised since 1789 to defray the expenses of the General Government, had been indirectly taxed out of the South, whilst about the same proportion of the amount that had been appropriated for public works, had been lavished on the North. I say, the South has been taxed, and had her negroes stolen by the North long enough. Messrs. Editors, who is such a fool as not to know that if Abraham Lincoln can be elected President by this coalition, that they can, and will, as soon as the elections roll round, secure the control of both houses of Congress; and as soon as a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court either die, or resign, fill their places with men under their influence? Also, that as soon as the requisite number of free States are admitted into the Union, that they will so amend the Constitution as to authorize Congress to abolish slavery in the States, and establish law-religion. For my part, I am mightily mistaken, indeed, if the election of Abraham Lincoln would not be sufficient warning to the South that the time had actually arrived when her honor, her interest, and her safety require that she should forthwith secede. Now, nobody doubts the fact that a large majority of the Southern people—perhaps all—would prefer to remain in the Union upon equal terms with the North, and this being the case, such as do thus desire to see the Union perpetuated, will certainly use their influence to defeat the election of Abraham Lincoln. And how any man can hope to defeat his election by voting for either Douglas or Bell, is a mystery to me, as both these men prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge. Yes, and they are both aware, too, that they are run as third candidates by this Northern coalition to split up the people and elect Lincoln; and as every man is said to have his price, I fear that the price that Messrs. Douglas and Bell have set upon themselves, is a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet! Now, because Mr. Douglas is a man of eminent ability, married in North Carolina, and has done some hard fighting in the Democratic ranks, I have been a mighty strong Douglas man for 10 years. And for these reasons, I have been mighty slow to believe that he is a designing man; and no body else but himself—his own course since the Convention—has forced this conclusion on my mind. As for John Bell's part, if he had resided in Massachusetts for the last twenty years, and had been an open, avowed Abolitionist, he could not have injured the South as much as he has done by residing in Tennessee, and submitting to as much Northern arrogance and oppression as he has. Talk about fusing, when both, Douglas and Bell, and their leading friends, prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge! Now, I don't think the South will ever feel the effects of but one fusion, and that is between the manufacturers and the Abolitionists. For my part, I feel more like shouldering my musket to fight this coalition, than I should have felt like fighting the British in 1776, about a little tax of 3 pence per pound on Tea. For the fact is, the British government never did contemplate the reduction of her American Colonies to such a state of abject slavey, as the Manufacturers and the Abolitionists have resolved to reduce us to. It is true, we were not represented in the British Parliament; and, if Abraham Lincoln is elected President, in a few years we had as well not be represented in the American Congress, as to send our members there to be insulted, slandered and abused, and out-voted. Yes, I hope that if Abraham Lincoln is elected, that this will be the last time that the South will ever fight her enemies at the North through the Ballot Box. Messrs. Editors: It seems that the Bible, the laws of nations, the Constitution of the United States, the laws of Congress, and the decisions of the Supreme Court all recognize, tolerate, countenance, protect and defend our institution of slavery. Also, that all history goes to prove that the negro, in a state of slavery at the South, is in a better condition than he is free anywhere on earth. And with this fact staring him in the face, is there one honest, intelligent, disinterested patriot at the North in favor of the abolition of slavery at the South; especially, when he contemplates for one moment the direful consequences? No. Not one. As for the politician and office hunting Whig, for the sake of rising into office on the popular current, they would advocate either—a high tariff or a low one; abolitionism or the re-opening of the slave trade; a connexion between Church and State, or no religion at all. In fact, there is too much religion at the North, anyhow, unless it was of the right sort. Look at their rope-deserving, I will say Hell deserving, clergy, trying to instigate the slaves at the South to cut our wives' and children's throats! There are also entirely too many societies there; yes, here too. Now, the ostensible object for which some societies are organized, would seem, to a short-sighted man, to be patriotic enough; but, taken all together, the injury that the country sustains by them is not half-way balanced by any benefit derived from them. Show me a society, and, 9 times out of 10, I will show you a few men whose interest is thereby promoted, and a long string of poor fools, whose pockets suffer for their credulity. Were it not for men's money and votes, there would be an end to all societies.

To conclude: I now predict, that when the sun of American Liberty sets, he will set at noon-day, behind a big cloud of societies.

A. O. G.

Albertson's, N. C.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Battle of Volturno—A Protracted and Bloody Struggle—The Neapolitans Driven Back to Capua, with a Loss of 3,000 Killed and 5,000 Prisoners.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 23.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., passed off Cape Race this evening

The steamship Jura arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The news is three days later than was furnished by the steamship Arabia, and confirms the report of Garibaldi's great victory. The battle was fought at Volturno. The details of the fight describe it as a protracted and bloody struggle. The Neapolitan forces were driven back in disorder to Capua. Their losses are estimated at 3,000 killed, besides 5,000 who were taken prisoners. The loss on Garibaldi's side was estimated at from 1,200 to 2,000.

There had been no military movements reported since this battle, and the affairs of the Papal States are unchanged.

The Pope remained at Rome at the latest accounts. Gen. Lamoriciere had returned to France.

The French had occupied numerous places near Rome, and it was reported that the Third Division would be sent from France.

Vast military movements are reported as going on in Austria.

English funds were depressed by heavy exports of gold to France.

The steamer City of Washington passed the Kangaroo on the 11th inst.

Further per City of Washington.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 25.—The City of Washington encountered violent gales during the entire passage from Liverpool. She brings 518 passengers for New York.

During the battle of Volturno Garibaldi went forward, revolver in hand, cheering on his men, and after a desperate fight of eight hours' duration, the Neapolitans were broken and routed, and were pursued close under the walls of Capua. A brigade of Germans was cut off from the main body of the Neapolitan army and driven to the mountains. The royalists subsequently made a sortie from Capua to the rescue of the German brigade, but were repulsed. The King of Naples and his brothers were present at the battle. At the commencement of the engagement the Neapolitans, estimated at 30,000 strong, attacked the Garibaldians under cover of a thick mist, and carried some positions and for a time succeeded in driving back the Garibaldians, whose numbers did not reach half theirs.

The line of the Volturno is strongly protected, and it was said the Neapolitans were prepared to defend their positions.

Garibaldi had called on the King of Sardinia to go to Naples, and to send him fourteen thousand men immediately.

The Piedmontese troops had entered the Neapolitan territory.

It was reported that three of the great powers had protested against the entry of the Sardinians into Naples.

Massinni had quited Naples by request of the pro-dictator.

News from Pekin to the commencement of July had been received via St. Petersburg, but there was nothing of importance.

London Markets.—Tallow slightly advanced; quotations at 55 a 57s. Linseed Oil 30s 3d. Iron—Scotch Pig firm at 52s 3d. Indigo—The annual sales have commenced; inferior qualities dull but unchanged, with an increased demand.

Later From Europe.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 26.—The steamer Canadian, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., one day later, has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

The steamers Bremen and Kangaroo arrived out on the 11th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that private and trustworthy accounts from the Island of Sardinia speak of the commencement of manœuvres there by a secret agency in favor of annexation to France in the same manner and by the same means as employed by French emissaries in the case of Savoy and Nice.

The Paris Bourse on the 10th closed flat. Rentes 68f. 50c.

No new movements are reported from Naples.

General Cialdini had received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier, and decisive events were expected to transpire at any moment.

Garibaldi was about to convoke the Electoral Colleges of the Two Sicilies by a vote of universal suffrage.

The Piedmontese corps d'armee at Naples will amount to 20,000 men.

Affairs in the Papal States are unchanged.

It is reported that General Lamoriciere telegraphed to Marseilles to secure passage to Civita Vecchia for himself and three officers.

The Sardinian Chambers were debating the law of annexation and a vote was expected on the 11th.

It is reported that Russia is about to recall her ambassador from Turin.

Advices from Rome confirm the statement that the French would reoccupy Viterbe. The Pontifical troops were to precede the French troops twelve hours, and the inhabitants were prepared to repulse them, but to yield to the French.

The Marquis Dippoli had gone to Viterbo to reassure the inhabitants that Victor Emanuel was at Macerta.

The statement is confirmed that Spain has proposed a Congress of the Catholic powers at Gaeta.

In Austria an extraordinary credit has been granted to the naval department for the construction of naval batteries to defend the entrance to Austrian ports.

Since Fuad Pasha has left Syria the Mussulmans have recommenced the massacre of the Christians, and have killed twenty. The remaining Christians are emigrating to Latakia. The Mussulmans were furious against the Christians, and have threatened the life of the Russian consul.

The Paris papers state that Garibaldi's guns at the battle of Volturno were worked by sailors from the English ship Renown.

The Piedmontese troops were expected to appear before Capua on the 15th.

THE LATEST.

London, Oct. 12.—It is reported that the French army in Rome will be increased to 60,000 men, and that the garrison at Lyons will be placed on a war footing.

It is denied that Austria, Russia and Prussia have protested against the entrance of the Sardinian troops into Neapolitan territory.

France has agreed to furnish Piedmont with a large armament, and already has forwarded 50,000 muskets and 11,000,000 percussion caps.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

Italian Affairs—Count Cavour's Policy—A Menace against Austria.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—10 P. M.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 13th instant, has arrived here.

The steamer Europa had arrived out.

English political affairs are unimportant.

Sir Harry Smith is dead.

The Paris Constitutionel, semi-official, has an article complaining of Sardinia, and pointing to a European Congress as the means of setting matters right.

The Paris Bourse was animated. The rentes had advanced to 69f. 15c.

The cannonading of Capua commenced on the 9th, and the Garibaldians, after gaining fresh positions, suspended for 24 hours to bury the dead. The attack was recommenced on the 10th and continued on the 11th.

It was reported that Garibaldi was wounded at Volturno.

A decree had been issued for a vote to be taken on the 21st, by universal suffrage, as to the question of the union of Italy under Victor Emanuel.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies had adopted an "order of the day" rendering homage to Garibaldi, and approving the project of a law for the annexation of Naples to Piedmont, by a vote of 290 to 6

TWO OF THE "DISUNIONISTS."—John C. Breckinridge and Old Joe Lane are denounced as *disunionists* from Maine to Florida—from Florida all the way round the United States' boundary, up to the extreme Northern limits of Washington Territory—thence along the Canadian line to the waters of the Aroostook, "at the beginning"—and everywhere else. These two gallant soldiers, the only candidates out of the EIGHT now before the people who have ever *fought for their country*—the only two who have ever risked their lives in *defence of her honor*—the only two who could be counted on *to do so again*—are denounced as disunionists! Now, is not this ridiculous! Who believes in any such nonsense?

Gen. Lane has never fully recovered from the wound received in his arm at the battle of Buena Vista. He was shot by a musket ball, when commanding his regiment, but changed his sword to his left hand and went on in the battle without a word of complaint falling from his lips. He was some distance in front of his regiment when he was shot, and the bravery displayed by him cheered his men. He shouted to them to stand the fire and fall like men.

STATE BONDS IN NEW YORK.—$4,000 of North Carolina State bonds were sold in New York on the 27th inst., at 96¾—$10,000 Virginia at 88½, 37,000 Tennessee, at 89 down to 87¾.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Total Receipts $681,890 60—for Customs $76.000; total payment, $480,402 55; total balance, $476,966 63.

The business of the Clearing House yesterday was $26,693 68. Money at late quotations, generally; in some cases lower. Five per cent has, in one or two instances, been accepted by bill brokers on call loans.—Time notes are 6½ a 7. The U. S. Economist & Dry Goods Reporter thinks that "the bottom will be entirely out of the Stock market by the end of the coming week."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—*Boston, Oct.* 24.—The Breckinridge Democrats of the 6th district to-day nominated Dr. George B. Loring for Congress.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING

At Peacock's Store, Columbus County, on the 1st of November, 1860.

"The *Constitution* and the *Equality* of the *States*. These are symbols of *Everlasting Union*. Let these be the *Rallying cry of the People!*"—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE
AND
Gen. JOSEPH LANE,

the friends of Equality and Freedom; the defenders of our Constitution and our Country on the field of Battle and in the Councils of State!

THE FRIENDS of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, the National Democratic Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, will hold a MASS MEETING at PEACOCK'S STORE, on Thursday the 1st of November, 1860.

A public Dinner will be given and a National Flag raised! Hon. Warren Winslow, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, John D. Taylor, James A. Wright, Thomas D. McDowell, W. A. Allen, F. George and J. W. Ellis, Esqs., are invited and expected to be in attendance.

Everybody invited. Constitutional freedom is sacred and ought to be maintained! Come rally to the conflict! With united action another victory will adorn our banner.

Oct. 22, 1860.

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO WILMINGTON?

OUR friends in the country will be visiting Wilmington during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of selecting Clothing for every day and Sunday wear. And in more than one instance, a wedding suit will be wanted. We unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, and advise the readers of the *Journal* accordingly, that they will find the most desirable stock—the best made—the most approved cut, and, in short, the most desirable Clothing of all qualities—from the finest to the coarsest—at BALDWIN'S Mammoth Clothing House, 38 Market st. Mr. B. directs and superintends the making of all the Clothing he offers, and guarantees every garment perfect. This is one of our best Southern houses, and deserves the patronage of our people.

In addition to outer wear, we noticed the largest assortment of Under Garments we have ever seen in a Southern house, and the prices were certainly reasonable.

The extensive assortment of Trunks for Ladies and Gentlemen is very attractive, and we are informed from a very reliable source, that BALDWIN sells Trunks superior in make to any others in Wilmington, and at prices ten to twenty per cent. below smaller dealers. He keeps a large Trunk Wareroom filled with new styles Trunks and Bags, *outside* of his Store on Market Street.

Unhesitatingly, we recommend our readers to patronize BALDWIN for articles in his line. You will get what you bargain for, and at a fair price. All articles are as represented. Such is our experience, and we cheerfully give it *pro bono publico*.

Sept. 20th, 1860 4-7t

A Word about Hair Restoratives.

The *original* as it is still the *best*, preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, *affording an agreeable hair wash*, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates from Clergymen, Senators, and well known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if *imitations* can produce comparatively successful results, the *original* and imitated article must surpass them all.—*Journal*.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Oct. 23. 41—1m-d&w.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

DIED.

In this town, on the 23d inst., in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA A. WRIGHT, relict of the late Lieut. W. H. Wright, of the United State Army.

"She, the holy one and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded her pale hands so meekly,
Speaks with us on earth no more!"

Again has the death token been hung over the threshold of that home whose peace has been so often invaded by the Great Destroyer. By "Him who doeth all things well," it has been ordained that the sainted sufferer, who so long lingered amid the pains of earth, shall henceforth rejoice forever in the unending bliss of Heaven. And now that she is gone, fain would we write some fit memorial of the lovely and the lost, to mark our sense of bereavement, and to present a proper portraiture of her character. But even as we rather around her bier, to gaze upon her fading form, the tearful eye and the gushing memories of the heart assure us that in vain would we essay to tell the varied virtues of one who, in every lineament of her life, was radiant with a loveliness which never failed to win and endear all who came within the sphere of her companionship. Who has ever gazed upon that face, now sacred with the seal of death, and not perceived a beauty there which nature, with no stinted hand, had given, and felt, as with lingering look he dwelt upon it, that it but mirrored a heart rich in all the wealth of the purest and holiest impulses which humanity can claim. With a mind of high endowment, enriched by no ordinary cultivation; with a nature educated up to the highest standard of refinement, and with a manner in which dignity and tenderness were beautifully blended, she imparted to the social circle a grace and a charm which ever rendered her one of its most attractive ornaments; while in the home where lived the cherished objects of her heart, there was given to her an idolatry of affection which taught but the innate loveliness of her character could have secured.

But it was in the moral beauty of her life that she shone with a lustre peculiar to herself, and which admitted of no addition. In early life she had found "there is a path which leads to God—all others go astray;" and with undeviating step she trod that path to the latest hour of her existence. By nature she was ever generous, guileless, gentle and unselfish, and when these marked traits in her character were disciplined and hallowed by religion, she presented such a type of true womanhood, as but few of her sex could rival and all might well strive to emulate. For many years ere her spirit was freed from the fetters of the flesh, did pain and sickness wreak their utmost strength upon her fragile form, but as the crushed flower ever exhales its sweetest fragrance, so did she but develop new beauties in all the painful phases of her experience; and oh! how beautifully in her patient and unmurmuring resignation did she teach us

"How sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong."

Thus did she live, and when she came to die, her serene spirit, sustained by that faith and firmness which had ever marked her, looked calmly on the future, while she gave to all around her the sweet assurance that the celestial light of that Heaven to which she had ever aspired, was guiding her way through "the dark valley of the shadow of death."—But we must stay the pen in the analysis of such a life and character, though the theme is one upon which we should love to linger.

Our idol is in the dust—nor would we relume that light which has thus gone out in the darkness of death. It is true she is lost, to our gaze, but like those stars which, though beyond the range of our vision, still exist and shine, her soul has but dropped the drapery of earth which so long clothed it, to soar to its more congenial home, there to wear the "white robe" of the Redeemer, and be in

"Those everlasting gardens,
Where angels walk and seraphs are the wardens."

COM.

In this town, on the morning of the 27th inst., VIRGINIA, daughter of Benjamin and Olivia Mott, aged 1 year.

At Smithville, on the 22d inst., Mrs. SARAH ANN REAVES, wife of Mr. George W. Reaves, aged 47 years and 9 months.

Duplin County.

MAGNOLIA, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1860.

There will be a meeting of the BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE ASSOCIATION of Duplin County, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 5th November.

By order of the President.

CHAS. H. HARRIS,
J. D. SOUTHERLAND, } Sects.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eowly.

DUPLIN AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE NEXT ANNUAL FAIR of Duplin County Agricultural Society will be held at the Fair Grounds, near Kenansville, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of November, 1860.

Ample accommodations will be provided for Stock of every kind.

The Annual Address will be delivered on Friday, the second day of the Fair, by Robert H. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington.

A Band of Music will be in attendance.

The various committees are earnestly requested to be on the Grounds by 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 15th November.

COMMITTEES:

On the Best Farm.—O. R. Kenan, J. J. Whitehead and W. R. Ward.

On Cropping.—Jere Pearsall, Wm. W. Miller, A. M. Faison; R. B. Carr, Secretary.

On Provisions.—Joel Loftin, B. K. Outlaw, Jas. Shines; Wm. Williams, Secretary.

On Specimens.—Dr. N. W. Herring, George McClammy, Jno. Carr; S. Gillespie, Secretary.

On Hogs.—William W. Faison, A. D. McGowen, Matthew Moore; Th. Hall, Secretary.

On Stock Cattle.—Harper Williams, D. T. Boney, James B. Carr; James D. Pearsall, Secretary.

On Milch Cows.—J. Q. McGowen, A. G. Hicks, William E. Hill; Dickson Carr, Secretary.

On Stock Horses.—Edward Pearsall, J. A. Bryan, B. Cooper; John Hinson, Secretary.

On Traveling Horses.—G. W. Lamb, R. J. Pearsall, G. W. Middleton; K. Bryan, Secretary.

On Manufactures.—J. J. Whitehead, J. C. Mallard, T. J. Kinnair; R. Forlaw, Secretary.

On Ladies' Work.—I. B. Kelly, D. J. Morisey, A. Southerland; J. R. Hurst, Secretary.

On Ladies' Eatables.—J. M. Sprunt, J. T. Rhodes, C. W. Graham; G. A. Newell, Secretary.

On Poultry.—B. Wetherington, F. Williams, B. W. Kornegay; J. E. Hussey, Secretary.

On Contingencies.—J. G. Branch, J. Gillespie, John Greer; R. Brown, Secretary.

On Arrangements.—I. B. Kelly, W. B. Middleton, N. W. Herring.

On Procuring Orator.—O. R. Kenan, J. J. Whitehead, W. E. Hill.

THOMAS S. KENAN, Marshall, with Aids of his selecting.

By order of the Committee.

D. MALLARD, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to ROUX & CO., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,

Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE about Eight Hundred Acres of good TURPENTINE LAND. Apply to M. C. COLLINS.

New Hanover county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1t*

NOTICE.

THE STORE HOUSE now occupied by Loyd C. Sellars, at White Hall, will be for rent by the first day of January next. M. M. WOOTEN.

Nov. 1. 1860. 10-N&D1te

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee, will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Smithville, on the first Monday of December next, 8 or 900 acres, more or less, of valuable Land near the mouth of Brunswick River, in Brunswick county, with a large and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and other necessary out-houses thereon. Said lands were formerly owned by Wm. Hankins, and conveyed by him to Calvin Haynes, and from Haynes to me in trust, &c.

Terms, one-fourth cash, and the balance in instalments of one, two and three years, with interest and security.

Much of this land is well adapted to the growth of Rice.—Persons wishing to purchase, can go upon the premises and examine for themselves. F. GEORGE, Trustee.

Nov. 1, 1860. 10-ts

A. J. SHEPARD & CO.,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite your attention, feeing confident that their stock is equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, and consists of the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

Alpaccas, Delaines, Calicoes, Bleeched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linsey Stripe and Plaids, Negro and Bed Blankets, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this market. Prices at a low rate. Men's Calf, Kip and water-proof Boots: Ladies' Gaiters and Morocco Boots; Misses' and Children's Gaiters and Morocco, Kid and Leather Boots, Farmers' Bregans, Negro Men's, Boys' and Women's Brogans.

HATS AND CAPS.

A variety of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps, Negro Wool Hats, by the dozen or single.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; Crushed and Porto Rico Sugars; Common & Syrup Molasses; Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Alspice, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff; Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Candies, Raisins, Alum and Table Salt; Crackers, Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Sulphur, Coperas, Cream Tartar, Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Indigo, Camphor, Washing and Toilet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE.

Pocket and Table Cuttlery, Axes, Hoes, Hatchets, Shovels, Locks, Spades, Forks, Coffee Mills, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Kettles, Sauce Pans, Plow Lines, Bed Cords, Shoe Thread, Sein Twine, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Saws, Trace Chains, Chovels and Tongs, And Irons, Hooks and Hinges, Wooden, Willow and Crockery Ware, Brooms, Matches, Ladies' Baskets and Work Stands, Paint Brushes, Painted Pails, Tubs, Measures, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Butter Plates, Preserve do., Goblets, Pickles, Preserve and Brandy Peaches, Plumbs, Currants, Goose Berries, Damsons, Pine Apples, Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Butter Nuts, Walnuts, and many articles too tedious to mention.

They take this opportunity of thanking their customers and friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They earnestly desire all persons to give them a call and examine their stock, both in quality and price, as they feel satisfied that they can please all, even those of the most fastidious taste.

Jacksonville, Onslow Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1860. 10-tf

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

☞N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.

R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1y

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the drawing of October 20, 1860:

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
17,175	$100,000	3,083	$30,000	10,379	$10,000
27,366	50,000	2,559	20,000		

Numbers 1,465, 1,906, 3,159, 3,230, 3,332, 5,791, 6,028, 6,070, 6,830, 6,970, 7,332, 7,693, 7,837, 11,184, 11,355, 11,512, 12,193, 12,732, 12,855, 13,250, 13,435, 13,654, 14,644, 15,222, 15,311, 15,367, 15,654, 15,863, 17,353, 17,470, 17,911, 18,348, 18,374, 18,477, 18,640, 19,784, 20,859, 21,801, 22,371, 22,685, 22,916, 24,132, 24,146, 24,971, 25,132, 26,000, 26,781, 27,344, 28,125, 29,908—$1,000 each.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 7th of November. For particulars see advertisement in another column. DON RODRIGUEZ.

Oct. 27, 1860. 45&10-1t

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

50 BOXES (Choice) new landing from Steamer Parkersburg. For sale low by T. H. McKOY & CO.

Oct. 24.

AT RETAIL,

A HANDSOME stock of Foreign and American Dress Goods; Housekeeping Goods and Fancy Articles.—Cash or credit cheaper than elsewhere.

Oct. 2. HEDRICK & RYAN.

THE TARBORO' HOTEL,
(FORMERLY MRS. GREGORY'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of H. S. Lloyd, dec'd, in this well-known and popular Hotel in the town of Tarboro', has become its sole Proprietor, and will endeavor to sustain its long-established reputation of being one of the best conducted Hotels in the Southern country. GEO. HOWARD.

Oct. 1, 1860. 43-1t&91tJ

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

I HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. H. A. BAGG to collect all Taxes due me. Persons are hereby notified that all Taxes, without any distinction, that remain unpaid at next December Court, will be returned to the Court, and the property will be sold in ten days afterwards.

E. D. HALL, Late Sheriff.

I can be found at the Office of Mr. Jas. A. Wright, at the Court House, every day in the week from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 25th, 1860 H. A. BAGG. 43-tf—9-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of Bizzell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by F. M. Bizzell, and all persons indebted will please come forward and settle immediately.

F. M. BIZZELL,
A. F. BIZZELL.

Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1860

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

D. M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860. 288&51-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN C. HEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted by book account, will please come forward and settle, either by cash or note, so that the business may be closed.

JOHN C. HEYER.
W. A. HEYER.

Oct. 1, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered a Co-Partnership, under the name of HEYER & CO., and will continue the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street.

JOHN C. HEYER.
WM. A. HEYER.

Oct. 6, 1860. 27&7-3m

MOLASSES—MOLASSES.

246 HHDS. and 13 tierces Prime Sweet Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig Wabash, direct from Cardenas. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

Oct. 30.

CANDLES! CANDLES!!

50 BOXES ADAMANTINE. Just received and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.

Oct. 25.

TOWN TOPICS.

THE NEW STYLES OF TRUNKS AT MYERS & MOORE'S, And the very low prices at which they are sold. Marked in the handsomest manner, and delivered without extra charge.

LADIES TRUNKS,
LADIES TRUNKS,
FROM SIX TO
EIGHTEEN DOLLARS,
ALL SIZES.

None should purchase without first examining our handsome styles, at

34 Market Street,
34 Market Street,
MYERS & MOORE,
MYERS & MOORE.

Oct. 30.

HOWE'S SCALES.

THE BEST SCALE IN THE COUNTRY.

WEIGHS CORRECTLY when out of level.
Has the improved suspension loop.
Platforms rest on Chilled Iron Balls.
Is the cheapest and best made Scale in existence.
For sale at Manufacturers prices, by
Oct. 30th WORTH & DANIEL.

GENTS.' SOFT DRESS HATS,

Gents.' Moleskin Dress Hats,
Gents.' Cassimere Dress Hats.

New styles—new styles—at the Emporium, 34 Market st.

Oct. 30. MYERS & MOORE.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

50 BOXES selected New York State Cheese. For sale low by WORTH & DANIEL.

Oct. 30th

500 BUSHELS very choice Maryland Oats; 500 " " " Seed " black.
oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

1000 BUSHELS Wheat Bran; 200 " Shorts, for Milch Cows.
oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

EASTERN and New York Hay.
oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

200 BBLS. FAMILY and Super Flour.
Oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

7.000 BUSHELS SUPERIOR White Upland Corn.
oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

1.500 BUSHELS YELLOW UPLAND CORN.
oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

CAPE FEAR FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, the only place to be had, at STOKLEY & OLDHAM'S.
FAMILY FLOUR, the only place to be had, at STOKLEY & OLDHAM'S.
FAMILY FLOUR, the only place to be had, at STOKLEY & OLDHAM'S.
FAMILY FLOUR, the only place to be had, at STOKLEY & OLDHAM'S.
FAMILY FLOUR, the only place to be had, at STOKLEY & OLDHAM'S.
Oct. 31.

CANADA MIXTURES,

CANADA GREYS,
CANADA GREYS,
CANADA MIXTURES.

THE BUSINESS SUITS made of them are decidedly popular. They sell daily—they suit the young men—are stylish—are cheap—the whole suit, COAT, PANTS and VEST, for $16 50. Couldn't be made for $23, to measure. Superior in material, better style than N. C. Cassimeres, costing 1 25 to $1 50 per yard, and can be had at

BALDWIN'S,
BALDWIN'S,
38 Market st.,
Oct. 27.—d&w. Wilmington, N. C.

NEW BOOKS

BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE:

The Woman in White, by Wilkie Collins;
The Queens of Society Illustrated;
The Sunny South, or the Southerner at Home, by Rev. J. H. Ingraham;
Biographical Studies, by Geo. W. Greene;
Virginia House Wife, or Methodist Cook;
Whatever Is, Is Right, by A. B. Child;
Walks, Talks, Travels and Exploits of two School Boys, a book for boys, by Atkison;
Maternal Management of Children, by Dr. Bull;
St. John's Manual; Key of Heaven; Seraphic Manual; } Catholic.
Man and Woman, by Rev. P. Haughter;
Notes on Nursing, by Florence Nightingale;
Footfalls upon the Boundaries of Another World, by Robt. Dale Owen;
My Experience, or Foot Prints of a Presbyterian to Spiritualism, by Frances H. Smith;
Button's Greek Grammar;
Button's Ceasar;
Butler's English Grammar.

Oct. 31st

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. SMALL has returned to Wilmington and re-opened his office, and will now be assisted by his brother, Dr. J. SMALL, they hoping to be able to serve and satisfy all who may favor them with their patronage.

Office in the Journal Building, Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 31.—48&10.

UPHOLSTERY AND BEDDING.

ON HAND, a full assortment of Hair, Moss and Straw Matresses; Servants' Matresses from 75c. upwards. Matresses made to order at short notice. Carpets cut and made to order.

Daily expected—a fine assortment of Parlor and Dining Room Chairs, which will be sold low.

To arrive—500 lbs. more of those A No. 1 Western cured Feathers. Those in want of Feathers should call early.

Oct. 31. C. POLVOGT, cor. Front & Princess sts.

SALT—SALT.

100 SACKS SALT, just received. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

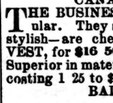
Oct. 31.

WACHOVIA FLOUR.

WE are still receiving supplies of this superior Family Flour—fresh ground. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

Oct. 31.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.



DR. A. J. SHRIVER, late of Baltimore, having permanently settled in Wilmington, and associated with Dr. B. F. ARRINGTON, to take charge of and practice Mechanical Dentistry, exclusively, respectfully tenders his services to the public and solicits patronage, and in so doing promises to give entire satisfaction to every patron, with any style of Artificial Dentures that may be desired.

The Hard Rubber or Vulcanite work, which under many circumstances is for various reasons far preferable to every other variety now in use, will be put up from a single Tooth to an entire set in the most perfect manner, and on such terms as shall be agreeable to all parties.

Extensive practical experience in Mechanical Dentistry for the past ten years is deemed sufficient to justify a promise of satisfactory success in every operation.

In the event of a failure to give perfect satisfaction no compensation for services will be required.

☞Prices reduced, and shall be regulated so as to meet the wants and necessities of all who may desire Artificial Teeth.

Persons troubled with defection plate work who may wish to exchange for the Vulcanite or any other style can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

September 13th, 1860. 72-tf

FISH—FISH.

AN EXTRA lot of Mullet and Blue Fish, (in Oak and Pine barrels.) For sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.

Oct. 30th

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb..30 @ 32
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs...5 50 @ 7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M...6 00 @12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand....1 25 @ 1 80
New.....2 00 @ 2 15
CANDLES, ℔ lb.
Tallow.....16 @ 18
Adamantine...20 @ 24
Sperm.....35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.
Java.....17 @ 20
Laguayra.....14 @ 15
Rio.....15½@ 16½
St. Domingo...14 @ 15
COTTON, ℔ lb.
ord. to mid'g..10 @ 10½
strict mid'g...00 @ 11
good mid'g...00 @ 11¼
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard.....13½@ 14
Rope, ℔ lb...7¼@ 7½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel....85 @ 90
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ℔ yd. 8 @ 9
Yarn, ℔ lb..19@ 20
EGGS, ℔ doz...20 @ 22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb. 50 @ 55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mullets.....6 50 @ 7 75
Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00
do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00
do. No. 3 6 50 @ 8 50
Herrings,East 3 00 @ 3 50
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.....4 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,
Family.....0 00 @ 7 75
Superfine...0 00 @ 7 50
Fine.....0 00 @ 7 25
Cross.....0 00 @ 7 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.,.....12 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS,...10 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.....3½
1 ton and upwards, per ton, 60 00
Super. Lime... @50 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl..1 25
Per ton,.....9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,
Corn.....55 @ 65
Oats.....42 @ 45
Pease, Cow..75 @ 80
Do. B. Eye..0 85 @ 1 00
Wheat, red..0 00 @ 0 00
do. white..0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough..00 @ 1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.....4½@ 5
HIDES, ℔ lb.,
Green,.....5½@ 6
Dry.....7½@ 9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.....1 05 @ 1 10
N. River.....85 @ 90
IRON, ℔ lb.
English, ass'd. 4½@ 00
American,ref.. 3½@ 00
do. sheer.. 0 00 @ 00
do.hoop,ton 75 00@77 50
Swede.....5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.. 75 @ 80
do. fm store . 90 @ 1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)
Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50
Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling... 0 00 @ 8 00
(Steam Sawed.)
Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00
planed.....18 00 @19 00
clear.....25 00 @30 00
Wide boards.14 00 @15 00
Scantling....12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge.14 00 @15 00
re-sawed...16 00 @17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal.on.
Cuba, Hhds 24 @ 27
do. Bbls. 30 @ 32
N. Orleans. 50 @ 55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.
Whiskey,.....28 @ 35
N. E. Rum,...85 @ 40
Gin,.....37 @ 45
Brandy,.....40 @ 50
do. Apple,.65 @ 90
do. Peach,1 00@ 1 50
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,
*Virgin.....0 00 @ 1 88
Yellow dip..0 00 @ 2 35
Hard,.....1 15 @ 1 30
Tar, ℔ bbl.,.0 00 @ 2 25
do. in order,0 00 @ 2 50
Pitch do.,.0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale, 2 00 @ 3 00
do. No. 1,1 25 @ 1 75
do. No. 2,1 10 @ 1 15
do. No. 3,1 00 @ 0 00
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon.... 37 @ 39
Varnish, ℔ gal.26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,
Cut,.....3½@ 4
Wrought,.....10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,
Sperm,.....2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed,raw, 1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled,1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush0 00 @ 0 00
POTATOES,
Sweet, ℔ bush. 70 @ 75
Irish, do... 00 @ 1 00
do. ℔ bbl..2 00 @ 2 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
N. C. Bacon,
Hams,.....15 @ 15½
Middlings,...00 @ 13½
Shoulders,..12 @ 12½
Hog round,..13 @ 13½
Western Bacon,
Middlings,...12½@ 13
Shoulders,..10½@ 11
N. C. Lard,...13 @ 14
West'n do.....13 @ 13½
Butter,.....20 @ 27
Cheese,.....12 @ 12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,
City Mess,..21 50 @22 00
Clear do...00 00 @00 00
Butt,.....17 00 @18 00
Beef, Mess,.11 50 @16 00
do. Fulton Market,..19 00 @20 00
POULTRY,
Chickens, live,15 @ 30
do. dead,..00 @ 00
Turkeys, live,.75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.00 @ 00
SHEEP, ℔ head,
Lambs,.....1 50 @ 2 25
Mutton,.....1 50 @ 2 25
SALT,
Alum, ℔ bush.,00 @ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo1 00@ 0 00
do. fm store1 15@ 1 20
fine.....1 50 @ 1 75
SUGAR, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico,... 8 @ 9
New Orleans,. 8 @ 9
Muscovado,.. 7 @ 9
Loaf & crush'd,10½@ 12
C. Yellow.... 9½@ 10
Granulated,..11 @ 11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.....4½@ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
Contract,...4 00 @ 6 00
Common,...2 50 @ 3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,
W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00
R. O. Hhd..,12 50 @20 00
Ash Head'g,.14 00@16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,
Shipping,...0 00 @00 00
Mill, prime,.9 00 @11 25
do. inferior to ordinary,.5 00 @ 6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb....10 @ 00
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,
Common,.....14 @ 20
Medium,.....25 @ 30
Fine,.....45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb.,.....17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,....	$ 00	$ 00 @ 45
Rosin..... do.....	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine.... do.....	00	00 @ 60
Flour..... do.....	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross.....	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale.....	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,.....	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,.....	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel,.....	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.....0 00@6 00	6 00	@ 9 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.....	00	00 @ 40
Rosin..... "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine..... "	00	00 @ 60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale,.....	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,.....	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,.....	00	0 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,..0 00@5 00	5 00	@ 6 00
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

The Opposition Meeting.

As stated yesterday, the crowd drawn together by the Opposition calls for a Mass Meeting, gathered together in the neighborhood of the Bell and Everett head quarters on Front street, when a procession was formed and proceeded to the place fixed upon for the meeting and barbecue. This was in the extreme Southern part of town, on the brow of the hill overlooking Mr. Dudley's mill. The stand was erected between two noble oaks, and was handsomely decorated, the frontal ornament being a large bell, or figure of a bell, formed of green leaves and twigs, we suppose.

We suppose five hundred would be a very liberal estimate of the whole number on the ground. Of these, some were citizens of Wilmington and some were not; we think the majority were not. There were some Democrats—several, in fact.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the guest of the occasion, had just commenced when we got down. He charged the defection of Martin Van Buren upon the Democratic party, although such defection was the means of electing Gen. Taylor, the Whig candidate, and defeating Gen. Cass, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Graham's party got the benefit of *that*, and *that* was the way Mr. Graham got to be Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Fillmore; for Mr. Van Buren's movement made Mr. Fillmore Vice President, then President, and then Mr. Graham Secretary of the Navy. The fact is, that Martin Van Buren had been thrown overboard on account of Texas, and he was mad—he had power and influence with a certain portion of the Democracy of New York on account of a certain squabble about organization, for such originally was the Old Hunker and Barnburner fight. If Mr. Graham had looked back to 1848 in his own party, he would have found Thurlow Weed its exponent, and Mr. Seward one of its Senators, and Horace Greely one of its prophets. They made no split and no fuss—they had no longer journey to take to land them in the Free Soil camp. They were there already.

But the so-called Compromise Measures of 1850 were passed. Any one who paid any attention to the series of bills so designated, knows that they were framed totally without regard to the provisions or principles of the Missouri Compromise. If that settlement was a finality founded upon principle, its principle was the right of any State to come into the Union with or without slavery, as the constitutional convention of her people might decide. This principle was embodied in the Compromise Measures of 1850. The Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1854 did nothing more than declare in words what all acknowledged to be an existing fact.—The Missouri Compromise had already been set aside.—The formal announcement of its repeal was no violation of the pledge to abide by the Legislation of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question, but on the contrary, it was carrying out the spirit of that legislation. The real violation would have been in a contrary course.

Mr. Graham, after having referred to the division in the ranks of the Democratic party in the State of New York, by Martin Van Buren and others, attacked Gen. Pierce on account of the quarrel with Judge Bronson, who had got the position of Collector of the Port of New York, and charged him (Pierce) with wishing to give the patronage and the offices to Abolitionists.

The history of all this matter is a brief one. The Hunker and Barnburner quarrels in New York State arose out of personal jealousies. These culminated in 1848, when Van Buren was the means of making Mr. Graham Secretary of the Navy, (*vide supra.*) Subsequently the Buffalonians came in, stacked their arms, acknowledged the corn, and recanted their Free Soilism. How honestly all this was done, it is not for us to say; about as honestly, we presume, as New York politicians usually do such things. We don't know that even John Van Buren or the Buffalo Platform ever went as far as Mr. Everett and the Massachusetts resolutions for which he voted. We have read Van Buren's recantation—we never have read Mr. Everett's. Yet Mr. Graham felt no hesitation in advocating the cause of Mr. Everett.

But to the Bronson affair. In 1850 we think, certainly in 1852, all sections of the Democracy of New York voted together and stood upon the same platform—a platform acceptable to the hardest of the "Hards," and the most hunkerish of the "Old Hunkers." All alike supported Franklin Pierce and the New York State ticket. The reconciliation was supposed to have been made in good faith. The hatchet was to be buried—bye-gones were to be bye-gones. General Pierce was elected. Mr. Bronson was appointed Collector of the port of New York. In that position he wholly ignored the existence of any reconciliation at all. He knew nobody outside of his own "Old Hunker" set. In doing so he violated the comity of the party, as well as its good faith, while he jeopardized its harmony. He was not asked to appoint Free Soilers or Abolitionists, but he was expected to act in good faith to all sections of the Democratic party. As extreme Southern Democrats, we never could sympathise with the hue and cry raised against General Pierce about this thing. It is a pitiful charge even if justified by the facts of the case. It is worse than pitiful when it most palpably is *not* so.

But Mr. Graham contended that Squatter Sovereignty was contained in the Kansas and Nebraska bill. On the other hand, the Southern and many of the Northern Senators who voted for it, contended that it was not so. The fact is, that in one thing Mr. Douglas has been consistent—in another he has been the reverse. He has consistently adhered to his original idea of the power of a territorial legislature over the question of slavery therein—he has not adhered to his pledge made to his colleagues at the time the bills were passed, to obey and abide by the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to such powers. To all conscientious men the opinion of the Court is as fully expressed as it can be, that neither Congress nor a territorial legislature can intervene for any other purpose than to extend that protection which every citizen has a right to claim for his property. In the face of this and of his pledge to abide by it, Mr. Douglas adheres to his old notion of the power of a territory, and now asserts that no matter what the Court may say, the power of a territorial legislature to abolish slavery in such territory is undoubted.

Mr. Graham said that now the Democrats ought to stand back and give his party a chance. He said the majority of the Southern people had gone for the Democrats, who had two administrations since the Whigs had one, and that they had managed badly. He appealed to the Democrats to return the favor and go now for his party. When did Mr. Graham and those who act with him concede anything to the Democrats? Was it in 1852 when Mr. Graham ran on the Scott ticket, or in 1856? Not quite, we think. He could not, and certainly would not claim anything from Democrats on account of any political forbearance on his part. At least we don't think he would or could, and we don't see the reason of his appeal at all, since it was without any foundation in reciprocity to back it.

But the Constitutional Union party had been formed after the American party had tried to do much but had accomplished little. In fact, had failed to overthrow Democracy. Mr. Graham read certain millenneal phrases from the address issued by a number of gentlemen of whom he was one, Mr. Crittenden being chairman.—They were neatly penned generalities, but nothing more. They went for peace, prosperity and happiness. These are ends desired by all, but there must also be means necessary for the accomplishment of these ends as of all other ends. The means proposed by Mr. Graham may be summed up in seven words: "Elect John Bell.—Put us in power," and indeed the last four words contain all the law and the prophets; the platforms and the notions of the opponents of Democracy.

Mr. Graham eulogized Mr. Bell, and also the State of Tennessee. Spoke of the gallantry of her sons at New Orleans, at Talladega, and on the battle fields of Mexico. He forgot to mention how John Bell censured the hero of New Orleans. How he denounced the war with Mexico. Mr. Graham asserted what we have never seen denied—that Mr. Bell was a gentleman of irreproachable private character.

To Mr. Douglas the speaker conceded great ability. Vast power before any assemblage, popular or deliberative. He didn't agree with his Squatter Sovereignty; but, on the whole, his notice was rather favorable than otherwise.

Mr. Breckinridge was comparatively a young man—of good family—of highly respectable abilities, and more than respectable rhetorical powers as a Congressional speaker. He had been in Congress, and had also been elected Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Buchanan. He did not charge Mr. Breckinridge with being a disunionist, but said he was supported by all the disunionists and filibusters. This is a mistake. Mr. Walker, the unfortunate man who was executed in Honduras, was always a Douglas man, and it was and is said that Mr. Douglas was decidedly Walkerish in his proclivities. Douglas New Orleans organs were all for Walker.

Of course the inevitable "*Yancey*" was brought forward and moralized over. The Slaughter letter was read and commented upon. We would respectfully state for the information of Opposition orators and editors that Mr. Yancey is not in the field. He is not a candidate—they are not asked to vote for him. Even if he had been a disunionist he denies it now, and those who know Mr. Yancey say he is a high-toned gentleman, and sincere in his disclaimer of disunionism; but whether sincere or not, the fact that as an advocate of Breckinridge he is a union man, is a tribute to and proof of the National Union spirit of the Democratic party.

Mr. Graham was in error in his reference to the Democratic Convention at Charleston and Baltimore. The split at Baltimore was not on account of Mr. Hallett solely nor at all. That was a mere incident. Mr. Douglas, like any other man, had, no doubt, enemies.—Who has not? But we know men who were very friendly to Mr. Douglas who were driven off from his support by the overbearing dictation of himself and friends. The rule or ruin was on the part of the Douglasites. However, we need not say much about that, for of course all the Bell orators feel called upon to throw a sop to Douglas, hoping to draw off someboby from the Democratic party.

Mr. Graham was wholly in error when he stated on the authority of Mr. Settle that at a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of this State held last August, certain things were done. There was *no* meeting of that Committee held in August. There was a meeting held in July, and the only action taken, was virtually, if we may use the expression, to take no action and make no recommendation pending the State election then rapidly approaching. The resolutions published were the only resolutions offered or passed, and they passed *nem. con.* As for any desultory private conversation, we are not in the habit of keeping notes of such or of publishing them.

Mr. Graham drew a vivid picture of the evils and inconveniences of secession, as a reason why our future course should be carefully weighed and deliberated upon—not be rushed into upon mere impulse. In that we all agree. But Mr. Graham had to admit, for all must admit that there may be still wosre things. The men of the Revolution weighed and deliberated, but the time came when they acted. From his theory of a consolidated government we must dissent *in toto.*

Gov. Graham spoke for two hours and a half, and it is due to him to say that he presented the points of his party argument with an ability fully up to his reputation. The general tone of his remarks was sufficiently respectful to his political opponents—we presume it all gave satisfaction to his own party with the exception of the fierce denunciation of the proposed re-opening of the slave-trade, and portions of his anti-States Rights views, which were not very warmly cheered.

After dinner we understand that Mr. Davis spoke.—His positions, we believe, differed little from those advanced by him recently in the Town Hall.

He was followed by Mr. Fuller, of Fayetteville, who "pitched in" so that pretty nearly all the Democrats left.

At night Mr. Meares spoke at the Market House.—The procession called on Mr. Graham, who spoke, and we believe there was speaking elsewhere.

Upon the whole, the demonstration was a failure—a disappointment—considering the expense, the notice given, and all that. The procession was very small in the matter of voters. Of course, we know our neighbor of the *Herald* will candidly admit the feebleness of the affair.

A Correction.

We understand that Mr. Dockery, Bell and Everett Elector, asserts in his discussions with Mr. Allen, Democratic Elector in this District, that Mr. Allen's predecessor, M. B. Smith, Esq., Democratic Elector in 1856, advocated Squatter Sovereignty, or what is known as such, all through the District in his canvass with Mr. Meares.

In this we know and feel authorized to state, that Mr. Dockery is mistaken. Mr. Smith expressly refused to accept that as an issue in the canvass at all. He did ridicule the idea of Congress possessing any constitutional power to abolish or prohibit slavery in a territory, or to introduce slavery there, but he did not thus assert for the Territorial Legislatures, the mere creatures of Congress, powers which he denied to Congress itself.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, met in the Town Hall, in this place, yesterday. We learn that the only business transacted was the election of Directors for the ensuing year. All the old Directors were re-elected. A committee was also appointed to memorialize the next Legislature for further State aid. We did not hear upon what condition the State is to be asked for further assistance.

The Directory met in the afternoon, and re-appointed all the subordinate officers.

We have not been able to procure a transcript of the proceedings, and what we state above has been only verbally communicated. We shall probably be able to publish an official report on Monday.

Looks Well.—The *Floridian and Journal*, a sterling Democratic paper published at Tallahassee, Fla., comes to us this week in new type, and with a look about it that speaks well for the cause it is engaged in. Breckinridge and Lane stock is above par down in Florida.

Oregon.—*Douglasites and Black Republicans Fused against the Democrats!*—The Douglasites and the Black Republicans in the Oregon Legislature fused on the Senatorial election there, which came off on the 2d instant, in due form, and resulted in the election of Nesmyth, Douglasite, for the long term, and Baker, Republican, for the short term.

Comment is needless.

☞ There are only 1805 slaves in the State of Delaware. It will soon cease to be in any respect a slave State.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, to be held at Clinton, on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of December, 1860.

FIELD CROPS.

1. For the largest crop of Cotton produced upon 5 acres of upland, not less than 1,500 lbs. per acre..$12 50
2. For the largest crop of Cotton produced upon 5 acres of lowland, not less than 1,750 lbs. per acre,.. 12 50
3. For the largest crop of Cotton produced upon 1 acre land, not less than 1,800 lbs,..... 5 00
4. For the largest crop of Corn produced upon 1 acre of lowland, not less than 85 bushels per acre,.. 5 00
5. For the largest crop of Corn produced upon 1 acre of upland, not less than 60 bushels per acre,... 5 00
6. For the largest crop of Corn produced upon 5 acres upland, not less than 40 bushels per acre,..... 12 50
7. For the largest crop of Corn produced upon 5 acres of lowland, not less than 65 bushels per acre,.. 12 50

These crops of Corn not to be gathered before the 15th of October.

8. For the largest crop of Wheat raised upon 1 acre, not less than 20 bushels,..... 5 00
9. For the largest crop of Wheat raised upon 5 acres, not less than 15 bushels per acre,..... 12 50
10. For the largest crop of Oats raised upon 1 acre, not less than 30 bushels,..... 3 00
11. For the largest crop of Rye raised upon 1 acre, not less than 15 bushels,..... 3 00
12. For the largest crop of Turnips raised upon 1 acre, not less than 600 bushels,—one-fourth to be dug, 3 00
13. For the largest crop of Field Peas raised upon 1 acre, not less than 15 bushels *clean Peas*,..... 3 00
14. For the largest crop of Native Grass raised upon 1 acre, not less than 5,000 lbs..... 5 00
15. For the largest crop of Rice raised upon 1 acre, not less than 50 bushels,..... 5 00
16. For the largest crop of Sweet Potatoes raised upon one acre, not less than 400 bushels,..... 5 00
17. For the largest crop of Irish Potatoes raised upon one-fourth acre, (half to be dug,) not less than 100 bushels on the one-fourth acre,..... 3 00

Exhibiters of the above crops must state in writing, in full, to the Secretary at the time of entering the article for exhibition, on what sort of land said crop was cultivated, how the land was prepared, what kind of manure used, at what time planted, &c., together with a certificate made under oath before some Justice of the Peace for the county of Sampson, to the number of bushels by standard weight. Also, at least one-fourth of a bushel of said crops must be on exhibition as a sample.

In all cases the land on which said crops are raised to be in one body, and not less than 25 yards wide at any one place.

SAMPLE CROPS, (NORTH CAROLINA.)

1. Best variety of Corn for Bread,.....$1 00
2. Best variety of Corn for Stock,..... 1 00
3. Best variety of Wheat,..... 1 00
4. Best variety of Sweet Potatoes,..... 50
5. Best variety of Field Peas,..... 1 00
6. Best bale of Cotton,..... 2 00
7. Best bushel of Rice,..... 1 00
8. Best bushel of Oats,..... 50
9. Best bushel of Rye,..... 1 00
10. Best bushel of Irish Potatoes,..... 1 00
11. Best variety of Grass Seed adapted to this region of country, for Hay,..... 1 00

Exhibiters of the above samples must in all cases present at least one bushel of the samples furnished, and also give to the Secretary a written statement of the kind of seed used, the kind of soil on which it was grown, how cultivated, and when and how saved.

SINGLE SPECIMENS.

1. For the largest Sweet Potato,..... 25 cents.
2. For the largest Irish Potato,..... 25
3. For the largest Turnip,..... 25
4. For the largest Pumpkin,..... 25
5. For the largest Cabbage,..... 25
6. For the largest Beet,..... 25

CATTLE, (NORTH CAROLINA.)—First Class.—*Devons.*

1. Best Bull 3 years old and upwards to 8 years,....$4 00
2. Best Bull 2 to 3 years old,..... 2 00
3. Best Cow 3 years old and upwards to 8 years,.... 4 00
4. Best Heifer 2 to 3 years old,..... 2 00
5. Best Bull Calf under 12 months old,..... 2 00
6. Best Heifer Calf under 12 months old,..... 2 00

Second Class.—*Durhams or Short Horns.*

Gradations and premiums as in first class Cattle. Natives and all other cattle graded and prized in the same manner.

Working Oxen.

1. Best yoke under 8 years old,..... 4 00

Fat Cattle.

1. Best lot of not less than 2 Steers,..... 4 00
2. Best single fat Steer,..... 2 00
3. Best fat Cow,..... 2 00
4. Best fat Heifer,..... 2 00
5. Best lot of fat Cattle, not less than 5 head,..... 6 00

Milch Cows.

Best Milch Cow, giving not less than 12 quarts per day, 5 00
2d best, giving not les than 10 quarts,..... 3 00

Quality as well as quantity to be taken into consideration to determine the best Cow, and the time the Cow will give milk, &c.

HORSES.—First Class, (North Carolina.)

1. Best Stallion over 4 years old,.....$10 00
2. Best Horse Colt, 3 years old,..... 5 00
3. Best Horse Colt, 2 years old,..... 2 00
4. Best Horse Colt, 1 year old,..... 2 00
5. Best Mare, 4 years old and under 10,..... 5 00
6. Best Filly, 3 years old,..... 4 00
7. Best Filly, 2 years old,..... 2 00
8. Best Filly, 1 year old,..... 2 00
9. Best Brood Mare, (Colt by her side.)..... 10 00
10. Best Brood Mare, (Mule by her side.)..... 5 00

Second Class.

1. Best pair Matched Horses,..... $5 00
2. Best single Harness Horse,..... 2 00
3. Best Saddle Horse,..... 2 00
4. Best heavy Draught Horse,..... 2 00
5. Fastest Trotting Horse,..... 3 00
6. Fastest Pacing Horse,..... 3 00

JACKS AND JENNETS.

1. Best Jack, with certificate approved by the Society,..... $3 00
2. Best Jennet, with certificate approved by the Society,..... 2 00

MULES, (N. C. Raised.)

1. Best pair of Mules,..... $4 00
2. Best single Mule,..... 2 00

SHEEP.

1. Best Buck, Ewe and Lamb,..... $2 00
2. Best pen fat Sheep, not less than 5,..... 2 00
3. Best sample Wool, not less than two Fleeces,... 1 00

SWINE.—*Large Breed.*

1. Best Boar, over 1 year old,.....$3 00
2. Best Breeding Sow, over 1 year old,..... 2 00
3. Best Breeding Sow, with not less than 6 pigs,.... 3 00
4. Best lot Shoats, not less than 6 in number, over 3 months old and under eight,..... 3 00

This class includes Berkshires, Leicestershires, Chesters, Woburns, Graziers and Kenilworths.

Second Class.—*Small Breed.*

1. Best Boar, over 1 year old,..... 3 00
2. Best Breeding Sow, over one year old,..... 2 00
3. Best Breeding Sow, with not less than 6 Pigs,... 3 00
4. Best lot of Shoats, not less than 6 in number, over three months old and under eight,..... 2 00

This class includes Suffolk, Essex, Neapolitan, Chinese, Guiana and Snap-Dragon, and will be regarded for their fattening qualities.

Third Class.—*Natives.*

1. Best Boar, over 2 years old,..... 3 00
2. Best Breeding Sow, with not less than 6 Pigs,.... 3 00
3. Best lot of Shoats, not less than 6 in number, over three months old and under eight,..... 2 00
4. Best lot of Pork Hogs, not less than 5 in number, 5 00
5. Largest Fat Hog,..... 10 00
6. Largest Fat Hog, 2d best,..... 8 00
7. Largest Fat Hog, 3d best,..... 6 00
8. Largest Fat Hog, 4th best,..... 4 00
9. Largest Fat Hog, 5th best,..... 2 00

POULTRY.

1. Best Shanghae Rooster and Hen,.....$ 50
2. Best Brahma Rooster and Hen,..... 50
3. Best half-blood Rooster and Hen,..... 50
4. Best Game Rooster and Hen,..... 50
5. Best Bantam Rooster and Hen,..... 50
6. Best common Dunghill Rooster and Hen,..... 50
7. Best pair of Geese,..... 50
8. Best pair of Muscovy Ducks,..... 50
9. Best pair of English Ducks,..... 50
10. Best pair of Turkeys,..... 50
11. Best pair of Pea Fowls,..... 50
12. Largest and best assortment of Poultry,..... 2 00

Other specimens not mentioned allowed the same premiums as above.

PORK AND BACON.

For the best specimen of Pickled Pork..... $1 00
For the best lot of at least 4 Bacon Hams,..... 2 00
For the best lot of at least 4 Bacon Hams, 2 years old,..... 2 00
For the best lot of at least 4 Bacon Shoulders,..... 2 00
For the best lot of at least 4 Bacon Sides,..... 2 00

Exhibiters to deliver to the Secretary a written statement in full of the manner of preserving the article.

DAIRY, (Sampson County.)

Best specimen of Butter, not less than 2 pounds,...$ 50
Best specimen of Cheese, not less than 2 pounds,.. 50

A written statement of making, &c., to be deposited with the Secretary.

FRUITS, (North Carolina.)

1. For the best and largest variety of Table Apples, not less than one quarter bushel, and at least 12 kinds,$ 1 00
2. Best lot of Pears, under the same rule as the Apples,..... 1 00
3. Best lot of Peaches,..... 50
4. Best collection of Grapes, not less than 5 kinds, 1 00
5. Best specimen of Wine, North Carolina manufacture, with written directions as to how made, &c., 1 00
6. Best collection of Apple Trees, not less than 10 kinds,..... 1 00
7. Best collection of Peach Trees, not less than 10 kinds,..... 1 00
8. Best collection of Pear Trees, not less than 10 kinds,..... 1 00
9. For the orchard containing the greatest variety of Fruit Trees and Vines, not less than 50 kinds of Fruit, with written lists of the kinds, and designating their time of ripening.—growing in Sampson County, 5 00

HORTICULTURE.

1. For the best and greatest variety of Garden Vegetables, not less than 10 kinds,..... $ 2 00
2. For the best and largest variety of Garden Seed, of not less than 20 approved varieties,..... 1 00

MECHANICAL PREMIUMS.

1. For the best wrought iron one-horse mould board Plow,..... $ 2 00
2. For the best wrought iron two-horse mould board Plow,..... 2 00
3. For best Sub-soil Plow,..... 2 00
4. For best Cotton-scraper Plow,..... 1 00
5. For best Sweep,..... 1 00
6. For best tooth Harrow,..... 1 00
7. For best Road Wagon, (4 horses,)..... 4 00
8. For best two-horse Wagon,..... 2 00
9. For best Dump Cart, one-horse,..... 2 00
10. For best Ox Cart,..... 2 00
11. For best mode for Farm Gate and Hinges,..... 1 00
12. For best Plow Gear for plantation use,..... 1 00
13. For best Thresher,..... 2 00
14. For best Fan,..... 2 00
15. For best Straw Cutter,..... 1 00
16. For best Corn and Cob Crusher,..... 2 00
17. For best Corn Sheller,..... 1 00
18. For best Grain Cradle,..... 1 00
19. For best Seed Planter,..... 1 00
20. For best Stocked Plow offered by a slave, with certificate from his master or overseer,..... 2 00
21. For best Manure Fork,..... 1 00
22. For best portable Work-Bench, with full set of Plantation Tools in a chest attached to the bench,..... 3 00
23. For best three specimens of Printing by one individual in North Carolina,..... 3 00
24. For best set Turpentine Tools,..... 1 00
25. For largest and best collection of Farming and Mechanical Tools,..... 3 00

MANUFACTURES IN WOOD, IRON, &c.

1. For the best Lathe for wood,..... $ 1 00
2. Best Screw Plate for plantation use,..... 1 00
3. Best Rope Twisting Machine, for do,..... 1 00
4. Best Secrgtary and Book Case, of Southern wood, 2 00
5. Best Bedstead,..... 1 00
6. Best set common Chairs,..... 1 00
7. Best Invalid Chair,..... 2 00
8. Best Dining Table,..... 1 00
9. Best Tin or Wire Safe,..... 1 00
10. Best Kitchen Table with shelves and drawer,... 2 00
11. Best Window Sash and Blinds, each,..... 1 00
12. Best Pannel Door,..... 1 00
13. Best doz. Cedar, Cypress, Juniper or Pine Buckets,..... 1 00
14. Best doz. Cedar, Cypress, Juniper or Pine Tubs, 1 00
15. Best close Family Carriage,..... 5 00
16. Best Buggy,..... 3 00
17. Best Carriage Harness,..... 2 00
18. Best Buggy Harness,..... 2 00
19. Best Wagon Harness,..... 1 00
20. Best Saddle and Bridle,..... 2 00
21. Best pair Brogans, (Sampson,)..... 1 00
22. Best pair Boots, " 2 00
23. Best Traveling Trunk and Valise, each,..... 1 00
24. Best and largest collection of Leather,..... 3 00
25. Best side of Sole and Harness Leather, each,... 1 00
26. Best dozen dressed Sheep Skins,..... 1 00
27. Best dozen dressed Goat Skins,..... 1 00
28. Best specimen plantation tanned Leather, for plantation use,..... 1 00
29. Best specimen of Southern-made Paint, of Southern materials, applied and dry,..... 1 00
30. Best specimen of Brick,..... 1 00
31. Best specimen of Sampson county Brick,..... 1 00
32. Best suit of Clothes made in N. Carolina, of N. Carolina goods,..... 3 00
33. Best suit of Homespun made in Sampson county, 2 00
34. Best Gents' Hat,..... 1 00
35. Best Negro Hat,..... 50

BEES.

Best specimen of Honey Comb not less than 5 lbs., with written statement of the best method of managing the Honey Bee,..... 1 00

Best jar of strained Honey not less than 1 gallon,.. 1 00

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

1. Best jar of Leaf Lard, not less than 5 lbs.,.....$ 1 00
2. Best box hard Soap,..... 1 00
3. Best box Tallow Candles,..... 1 00
4. Best loaf Light Bread,..... 1 00
5. Best loaf Corn Bread,..... 50
6. Best Loaf Cake,..... 50
7. Best Sponge Cake,..... 1 00
8. Best Pound Cake,..... 1 00
9. Best Cup Cake,..... 1 00
10. Best half bushel of Dried Apples, Peaches, Quinces, Figs, each..... 1 00
11. Best and largest collection of Jellies, Catsups, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Syrups, Cordials, &c.,..... 1 00
12. Superior specimens of the above, each,..... 50
13. Best specimen of Syrup from Chinese Sugar Cane, 1 00
14. Best half barrel Flour, made in Sampson county, 1 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

1. Best single Wool Blanket,..... $ 1 00
2. Best single Counterpane,..... 1 00
3. Best 5 yards Woolen Negro Cloth,..... 1 00
4. Best 5 yards Carpeting,..... 1 00
5. Best 5 yards Stair Carpet,..... 1 00
6. Best Hearth Rug,..... 1 00
7. Best Coverlet of Woolen or Mixed,..... 1 00
8. Best pair of Wool Socks,..... 50
9. Best 5 yards Wool Jeans,..... 2 00
10. Best 5 yards Home-made Linen Sheeting,..... 1 00
11. Best 5 yards Home-made Diaper,..... 1 00
12. Best 5 yards Home-made Cotton Jeans,..... 1 00
13. Best Coverlet of cotton or mixed,..... 1 00
14. Best pair of Socks or Stockings, (linen,)..... 50
15. Best pair of Socks or Stockings, (cotton,)..... 50
16. Best pound Linen Sewing Thread,..... 1 00
17. Best pound Cotton Sewing Thread,..... 1 00
18. Best 5 yards Flannel,..... 1 00

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.

1. For the best bale Osnaburgs,..... $ 2 00
2. For the best Sheeting,..... 2 00
3. For the best Shirting,..... 2 00
4. For the best Cotton Mattress,..... 1 00
5. For the best Shuck Mattress,..... 1 00
6. For the best Moss Mattress,..... 1 00
7. For the best Hair Mattress,..... 1 00
8. For the best Plow Lines,..... 25
9. For best bale Cotton Yarn, all Nos,..... 1 00
10. For best piece Carpeting 10 yards or more,..... 2 00

PATCH WORK.

Superior specimens of Patch Work and Tufting.... $1 00

EMBROIDERY AND WORSTED WORK.

For the best specimens of Framed Tapestry Work, Embroidery, Needle-Work, Straw, Wax, and Shell Work,..... $1 00

FINE ARTS.

1. For the best Historical Painting in Oil, connected with the History of N. Carolina,..... $ 2 00
2. Best specimen of Animal Painting, N. C.,..... 1 00
3. Best specimen Landscape Painting, N. C.,..... 1 00
4. Best specimen Fruit Painting,..... 1 00
5. Best specimen Fancy Painting,..... 1 00
6. Best collection of Water Colors,..... 1 00

CULTIVATED FARMS.

For the best Cultivated Farm of not less than 50 acres under cultivation, to be determined by a Committee appointed for the purpose, whose duty it shall be to visit the Farms of competitors for the Premium and examine the condition of the Buildings, Fences, Stock of all kinds, Growing Crops, and every thing in reference to the convenience and comfort of a family living upon a Farm.

The Farm to be visited and examined in the latter part of the month of August, and a full description of the successful Farm written out by the visiting Committee for publication. Farms must be entered at or before June Meeting. Premium,.....$25 00

A Premium of Five Dollars will be given for the best Young Orchard of not less than 300 Fruit Trees of the best varieti s.

EXPERIMENTS AND ESSAYS.

For each of the best experiments on any of the following subjects, viz:

1st. Effects in profit or loss of the usual mode of saving Corn Fodder, by stripping the green blades and cutting off the tops,..... $3 00

2d. Cost and effect of sub soil Plowing, under different circumstances of soil and sub-soil,..... 3 00

3d. Action or non-action of Lime as a Manure,.... 3 00

4th. Cost and effects of Bone Dust or Phosphate of Lime as manure,..... 3 00

5th. Best series of comparative Experiments in the cultivation of Corn,..... 3 00

The Awarding Committee will divide all articles into first, second and third best, when they deem advisable to award to second best half the amount allowed the first best, and a diploma to the third best.

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded by a Committee appointed for that purpose, in connection with the Executive Committee.

Premiums will not be awarded on any article which shall not be considered worthy, although there may not be any competition.

No article or animal shall be entered for premiums in two capacities the same year. By order.

J. W. EAGER, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Wilmington, Oct. 29, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: Does the Democratic party here in town intend to make a move, or does it intend to lie idle and do nothing? Remember, we have only six clear working days between now and the day of election. Where is the Young Men's Democratic Associaton? and what are they doing?—Perhaps they think all is right, and that every Democrat is exerting himself now, and will be ready on the day of election. I trust that such will be the case; but it is none the less a fact, that there is always more or less apathy, from which it is necessary to arouse the members of our party by bringing the matter, as it were, home to them—by forcing it upon their attention. It is none the less a fact, that some demonstration is looked for on the part of the Democracy. Let us have it, and show that we are alive and in earnest, and mean to achieve a glorious victory.

I would say to the Young Democrats, and the Old Democrats, and the Democrats generally—WORK while it is yet time. Let the ball be put in motion forthwith, and be kept rolling until sunset on the 6th of November.

A DEMOCRAT.

Richlands, Onslow Co., N. C., Oct. 20th, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you permit me through your columns to suggest the name of your Countyman, Hon. Samuel J. Person, as a suitable person for Speaker of the next House of Commons.

The writer is for him, and thinks no better selection could be made from among all the members elected to that body. Will he not make a capital speaker?

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Statistics of Harnett County.—Furnished by Robert B. Smith, Esq., Deputy Marshal:

Dwelling Houses,.....	1,002
Families,.....	1,009
Free Persons,.....	5,461
Slaves,.....	2,586
Total population.....	8,048
Farms.....	528
Churches.....	16
Church property valued at.....	$5,000

In 1850, Harnett formed part of Cumberland county, so that no comparison can be made of its increase or decrease.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Fire at Leavenworth, K. T.

Leavenworth, K. T., Oct. 24.—A fire broke out this morning and destroyed eight or ten frame buildings on the northeast corner of Third and Shawnee streets. With two exceptions, the buildings were of no great value. The stocks were mostly removed with but little damage. The total loss amounted to about $10,000 on which there is less than $2,000, insurance.

A collegian, enlightening a farmer upon animalcule, applied a microscope to the cheese, saying, "Now look at them wiggle." "Well," said the farmer, placing the cheese in his mouth, let them wiggle. I can stand it as long as they can."

Distribution of the School Fund.

Office of the Literary Board,
Raleigh, October 16th, 1860.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fond for the year 1860, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each county, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled thereto upon application to the Treasury Department.

Alleghany, Madison, and Polk Counties will receive their apportionment from the Counties from which they were respectively formed. Jackson County will receive thirty (30) per centum of the amount allotted to Macon County, and the balance of its share from that allotted to Haywood County.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
Prest. Ex-Officio Lit. Board.

Graham Davis, Secretary to the Literary Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Spring.	Fall.	Total.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$ 1,219 92	$ 2,439 84	
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	William J. Covington, $ 75 00
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	
Alleghany,					
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56	
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12	David J. Watson,
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76	Joseph Watson,
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52	Eliza J. C. Watson, 225 00
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	
Brunswick,	5,950	714 12	714 12	1,428 24	
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	Catharine L. Fisher,
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16	Moses Fisher, 150 00
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96	Jesse Holder,
Cumberland,	10,634	1,276 06	1,276 06	2,552 12	John R. Strickland,
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48	Harriet E. Strickland, 225 00
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92	
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	Thomas B. Berry,
Carteret,	6,203	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	Sallie Boushall, 75 00
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72	75 00
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64	
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20	Sarah C. Foushee,
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64	75 00
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68	
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 27	
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52	
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52	
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	Ellen C. Johnson,
Edgecombe,	10,018	1,202 12	1,202 12	2,404 24	75 00
Forsyth,	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,550 48	
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40	
Gaston,	14,123	867 36	867 36	1,734 72	
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72	
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04	
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68	
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	Mary Burt and Martha Adams, 150 00
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44	
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	Emma Ballance,
Harnett,	7,089	850 70	850 70	1,701 40	
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92	
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88	Thomas Hardin, 75 00
Jackson,					